ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 47233-5006-00-US (230336)

U.S. Patent Application No.: 10/589,607

Response to Office Action mailed: November 17, 2010 Response dated: March 11, 2011

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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims in the application:

## Listing of the Claims:

Claims 1-27. (Canceled).

Claim 28. (Currently Amended): A method [[for]] of producing a composition in which the ratio of the polymerized catechins to the non-polymerized catechins is made higher than in the original aqueous liquid from an aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea, which comprises steps-of

contacting [[an]] the aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and nonpolymerized catechins extracted from tea with an adsorbent selected from the group consisting of
activated charcoal and an adsorbent resin as the aqueous liquid is held at a temperature of at least
50°C to selectively remove the non-polymerized catechins to obtain the composition, whereby
the non-polymerized catechins are selectively removed

wherein the composition has a higher ratio of the polymerized catechins to the nonpolymerized catechins than that of the aqueous liquid.

Claim 29. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 28, which is performed by  $\Delta$  method of producing a composition from an aqueous extract of tea leaves containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins, which comprises

filling a column with [[the]] <u>an</u> <del>adsorbent selected from the group consisting of</del> activated charcoal <del>and an adsorbent resin</del>,

passing [[an]] the aqueous extract of tea leaves through the column filled with the activated charcoal in an amount at least 3 times greater than the capacity of the column at a temperature of at least 50°C to selectively remove the non-polymerized catechins.

recovering [[the]] an effluent from the column, and

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optionally concentrating or drying the effluent to obtain the composition having a higher ratio of the polymerized catechins to the non-polymerized catechins than that of the aqueous extract of tea leaves.

Claim 30. (Currently Amended): A method [[for]] of producing a beverage from an aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea, which comprises steps of:

contacting [[an]] the aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and nonpolymerized catechins extracted from tea with an adsorbent selected from the group consisting of activated charcoal and an adsorbent resin as the aqueous liquid is held at a temperature of at least 50°C to obtain an effluent, whereby wherein the non-polymerized catechins are selectively removed; and

adding the obtained effluent to [[a]] the beverage.

Claim 31. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the beverage is colong tea.

Claim 32. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 29, wherein the amount of aqueous extract of tea leaves passed is an amount of 5-10 times the capacity of the column.

Claim 33. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 29, wherein a liquid extracted from tea with the aqueous extract of tea leaves is obtained from slightly alkaline lukewarm water is passed through the column.

Claims 34-50. (Canceled).

Claim 51. (Previously Presented): The method of any one of claims 28-29 and 32-33, wherein the tea is colong tea.

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Claim 52. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the tea is oolong

tea.